Polypodium vulgare.
Pellæa gracilis.
Aspidium fragrans.
Woodsia Ilvensis. Mt. Wissick.
W. hyperborea, Mt. Wissick.
Botrychium Virginicum, var. *gracile*, Mt. Wissick.
Lycopodium annotinum.
L. lucidulum.
Selaginella spinosa, Lake Temiscouata.

Some Further Notes on the Flora of the Rangeley Lakes.

I have been especially interested in Mr. Johnson's notes on the flora of the Rangeley Lake region published in the October number of the BULLETIN, because some years ago I spent the month of September in one of the camps on Lake Molechunkamunk,—the same lake on which his camp was placed. Our observations were made therefore in much the same region, but at different seasons of the year, so perhaps on this account a few notes of the plants I observed may be a fitting supplement to his statements.

I was too late for grasses, sedges, and orchids, and on my list therefore I find few species, if any, noted. For some reason or other the ferns seem to have been neglected in my collections, perhaps because not abundant, as Mr. Johnson suggests. I find six species of Lycopodium, however, fully as many as could be expected.

In addition to the Ranunculaceæ mentioned I may name *Clematis Virginiana; Thalictrum polygamum; Coptis trifolia; Actæa spicata* var. *rubra*, and *A. alba.* The three species last named were not uncommon in the deep woods.

Two species belonging to the Scrophulariaceæ—*Chelone glabra* and *Veronica scutellata*—and four indigenous species of Labiatæ —*Mentha Canadensis, Lycopus Virginicus, Scutellaria lateriflora*, and *Brunella vulgaris*--were all I found belonging to these families. Thoreau, if I remember rightly, speaks of the monkey-flower (*Mimulus ringens*) as abundant throughout this region, but I saw no trace of it. These two families therefore seem poorly represented, as Mr. Johnson states. Like him, I found no indigenous species of Leguminosæ. I found the Liliaceæ, the Polygonaceæ, the Rosaceæ, the Ericaceæ and the Compositæ all fairly represented for a woodland region. Of the Liliaceæ, *Trillium erectum* and *T. erythrocarpum;* the two species of *Streptopus; Clintonia borealis*, were all common. *Lilium Cana-*

dense and *Veratrum viride* were noted on the lake road from Andover. The latter is an extremely common plant in the Andover region further south. Of the Polygonaceæ *Polygonum amphibium* was the most interesting species. It was very abundant in a marshy inlet of the lake. Of the Rosaceæ, *Geum rivale, Agrimonia Eupatoria, Fragaria vesca,* and *Potentilla Norvegica* were perhaps the most noteworthy herbaceous species. *Rosa lucida* and *R. Carolina* were both common. I should now expect to find *R. nitida* as well. The list of Compositæ is large in proportion to the other lists. The golden rods most noticed were *Solidago latifolia, S. lanceolata, S. juncea,* and *S. rugosa;* while the asters were fewer in number—*A. macrophyllus, A. puniceus, A. acuminatus,* and *A. umbellatus* being the most common species. *Eupatorium purpureum* was common, but *E. ageratoides* was rare and local. *Hieracium Canadense, H. scabrum, Lactuca Canadensis,* and *Prenanthes altissima* were not uncommon among wood plants.

Other plants having more or less interest were *Brasenia peltata,* which fairly choked a small pond in the vicinity; *Sarracenia purpurea; Corydalis sempervirens; Drosera rotundifolia* and *D. intermedia* var. *Americana; Hypericum ellipticum* and *H. mutilum; Impatiens aurea; Sium cicutæfolium; Cicuta bulbifera; Aralia racemosa; Galium asprellum; Houstonia cærulea; Lobelia Dortmanna* and *L. inflata; Utricularia cornuta; Apocynum androsæmifolium; Sparganium simplex,* and *Sagittaria variabilis.* Many of these Mr. Johnson probably observed as well. I agree with him when he mentions the apparent paucity of species—for my list includes a little less than two hundred—but am sure that both his list and my own might be much increased by a longer search. There are many small bogs and marshy ponds that would doubtless yield many species of water plants if any one took the pains to explore them. While the deep-wood flora is not of great variety, yet certain species must be present that could be found by careful search.

On the mountains in the neighborhood some interesting plants must occur. The only one I recall is *Arenaria Grœnlandica,* which I found on Mount Aziscoos, and which is also reported on Bald Pate Mount, near Andover, by the Rev. J. W. Sture.

In the small clearings and settlements on the lakes a number of weeds and other introduced plants have appeared. This was an extremely interesting part of the flora to me, and I therefore made as full a list as possible of the species observed. The invading army was then small in number and few in species, but is likely here as elsewhere to more than hold its own as long as the clearings are open to the sun. I mention a few of these invaders to show how our common weeds travel in the footsteps of man:—*Ranunculus acris; Capsella Bursa-pastoris; Stellaria media; Spergula arvensis; Trifolium pratense*, and *T. repens; Sedum Telephium; Achillea Millefolium; Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum; Taraxacum officinale; Tanacetum vulgare; Cnicus arvensis* and *C. lanceolatus; Plantago major; Galeopsis Tetrahit; Polygonum Persicaria;* and *Rumex Acetosella.* All these species were collected at the Upper Dam, except *Spergula arvensis*, which was seen only at Indian Rock, some miles farther north. Most of them, however, appeared as well in other inhabited clearings, and often about the logging camps in the woods.

I have not spoken of the trees and shrubs, for the species observed were those that any one would expect to find in the northern woods. The whole region is much devastated by the lumbermen, and little pine have they left behind them. The poplar and the spruce are now being attacked, and I suppose in time this country will lose much of the wild beauty that is now one of its greatest charms. EDWARD L. RAND.

Notes on Castilleia.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

These singular plants, with their variously colored bracts and comparatively inconspicuous flowers, are very numerous in the West, and exceedingly variable. In Custer County, Colorado, we have at least three species—possibly more, while each one of these presents interesting varieties or forms. About West Cliff, rather below 8,000 feet alt., one finds in the meadows and on the prairies scarlet and pale yellow species. The scarlet-bracted species, which grows mainly on dry land, is *C. integra*, Gray; the other taller, and with pale yellowish bracts, is *C. pallida*